of a volume, since 4.78 minus 4.34 = 0.4 the loss, and $\frac{100}{0.4} = 250$. It may be mentioned in this connection that the loss in the volume of the expired air is due to the fact that all of the oxygen absorbed does not reappear in the carbon dioxide exhaled, part of it forming in the economy other combinations, such as water, and to some extent also, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, etc. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it should be stated that as a matter of fact the volume of the expired air is greater than that inspired, on account of the usually higher temperature of the former. When, however, the volumes of the inspired and expired air are reduced to standard temperature and pressure, then the volume of the expired air will be found to be less than that inspired, the loss being about that just stated, varying according to the respiratory quotient, the latter depending in turn upon the diet.

MR. D. SHEPHERD HOLMAN made an illustrated communication on sound-waves. (No abstract.)

APRIL 24.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Twenty-seven persons present.

PHILIP P. CALVERT, Ph.D., was appointed a member of the Committee on Publications, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles E. Smith.

The deaths of William Camac, M.D., a member, and of Prof. Alphonse Milne Edwards, a correspondent, were announced.

Walter T. Taggart and Milo G. Miller, M.D., were elected members.

The following were ordered to be printed: